

Honolulu Star-Bulletin

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WHAT AMERICA FACES.

THE VOTE OF PROTEST.

In the vote for Abe Louissou last Saturday, citizens of the territory voiced their protest against Kuhlism. It is a protest and a rebuke that stings—or ought to sting—Hawaii's non-representative in Congress.

With approximately 1200 votes for the Republican nomination for delegate at Washington, Louissou proved the biggest feature of an almost uneventful primary. He surprised a large majority of the voters; he surprised and dismayed the Kuhl supporters who for weeks have been talking of him as a bluff and of his candidacy as a sorry joke. These political wisecracks got the shock of their lives when the island of Oahu, Kuhl's home, gave this "outsider" nearly 700 votes. In only one precinct, the second of the fifth district, did Louissou fail to poll a vote, and in this precinct, Waihole, 72 out of 80 votes went for the Democrat, McCandless, instead of for the Republican, Kuhl. In every other precinct Louissou tallied.

He more than doubled the vote given George R. Carter, Progressive, in 1914, and furthermore it must be considered that in Saturday's primary 2500 less votes were cast for the nominees for delegate than in the final two years ago. With a vote on Saturday about two-thirds that cast in November, 1914, Louissou had more than twice as many votes on Oahu as did George R. Carter in the last election. Louissou's campaign was a short and limited one. He came down from Oahu with all the politician's deceptions, except a few with their eyes open—declaring him a huge joke. One of Kuhl's closest supporters told the Star-Bulletin a few days ago that this paper would be doing Louissou a kindness in advising him not to run, and that he would be exceedingly lucky if he got 500 votes. He went considerably better than double that figure.

His campaign was conducted mainly on the basis of paid publicity. Through the advertising columns of the Star-Bulletin he appealed to the voters simply and directly. Nor was it a large, expensive campaign. Otherwise he stayed most of the time in Honolulu, making trips with the various candidates for other offices, doing a good deal of personal work around the precincts.

In Mr. Louissou's candidacy, the voters who resent Kuhl's attitude toward the job to which he is elected had their opportunity to protest. In the last few days of the campaign some of the Kuhl supporters sensed the undercurrent setting in to Louissou and made an effort to "show him up." They failed—failed badly.

If some of the indifferent voters who thought it was no use to vote for Louissou had gone to the polls; if some of the faint-hearted voters who feared to take a stand had voted their protest against Kuhlism, the rebuke would have been materially stronger. But it is unmistakably strong as it stands today.

Furthermore, this vote for Louissou is a party vote and an independent vote. It is not a Democratic vote. Considering the light balloting of the day, McCandless got the normal vote in the Democratic column. The story that Democrats were instructed to vote for Louissou was perhaps true to a degree. The Bourbons would like to see Louissou nominated, thinking they could beat him in the final easier than Kuhl. But whether or not the story of such an attempt was true, its effect was negligible, and the vote McCandless received shows it. No, the fact is not to be denied that the vote of protest cast for Louissou was a Republican and an independent vote.

If by any chance McCandless should be elected in November, it will be because this same vote of protest, once shown as able to speak, grows in volume; because the voters call for a representative in Washington who will stay "on the job."

PUBLICITY AND POLITICS.

From Printer's Ink.

The Democratic national committee has started an advertising campaign in behalf of its candidate's reelection, as described elsewhere in this issue. The significant point about this campaign is the acute merchandising strategy behind it. The advertising has been apportioned and planned to appear regardless of a medium's possible political views, where it will meet, and as far as possible offset, the efforts of opponents in various localities. It is distinctly a "selling" campaign, engineered by advertising counsel, replete with "selling slogans," employing just such tactics as a manufacturer might utilize to establish a foothold.

The number of split tickets in any election district nowadays alone can demonstrate the necessity of dealing with this modern public with modern methods; methods that grant something to the average voter's more enlightened powers of discrimination and ability to reason for himself when confronted with the facts.

The trend of the times is toward increased government expenses all over the earth. But what we have a right to object to, what in all conscience should be opposed, is the refusal of Congress to accept the budget system of appropriations and its failure to insist upon the intelligent, economical use of funds by government officials. Grand Rapids Press.

The raids of the U-53 and the U-61—if the presence of the latter on the Atlantic coast be established—are the gravest menace to American peace since the Lusitania was sent to the bottom by a German submarine.

Once again there comes from the White House the counsel, "Wait till the facts are known." It is counsel heard repeatedly in submarine crisis during the past two years, and it is counsel heard with growing impatience.

The facts of the Lusitania are known, but the detailed demands of the United States have not yet been complied with.

The country does not know what to expect from the White House in days like these. It can expect more notes, of course, but notes have not stopped illegal submarine activities and are not likely to stop such activities now. The American people do not know what kind of action the administration will take, or whether it will take any decisive action at all.

Whether Germany has committed any technical violation of international law in these new raids is not the main point America must face. The point is that war-submarines cannot operate on the Atlantic as these are operating without ultimately overstepping the bounds. That point was set forth in one of the early American notes that followed the sinking of the Lusitania, applicable then to the "war-zone" around England. It is applicable also off Nantucket. Wholesale torpedoing such as is going on puts at the mercy of submarine commanders the lives and property of innocent non-combatants and innocent neutrals. One fatal mistake will precipitate a situation with Germany which cannot possibly be met by notes discussing the facts in the stilted language of diplomacy.

The new raids have struck not only a blow to British commerce, but a blow to Mr. Wilson's prestige, because they will inevitably shake the faith which a large part of the country still holds that the president has solved the submarine problem.

It is not solved. That problem looms larger before America today than upon the memorable hour when the news of the Lusitania struck horror and deep, fixed resentment to the hearts of an indignant nation.

BRITAIN DROPS FREE TRADE.

Piecing together a connected story from the cautious admissions made by members of the recent trade conference in London who are passing through Honolulu on the way back to Australia, it is obvious that Britain has abandoned her traditional free-trade policy.

A vast and intricate scheme of tariffs is being devised. A forecast of what is coming is the recommendation of the London chamber of commerce for a division of the countries of the world into economic strata separated by tariff walls and classified as allies of the British Empire, friendly neutrals, unfriendly neutrals and enemy countries. To clear the ground for this world reconstruction, the chamber concludes in a special report that abrogation of all "most favored nation" treaties, including that with the United States, is inevitable.

Free trade, England's historic policy, would be abandoned under the chamber's plan. Roughly, it is estimated the change to protection would net a yearly revenue of about \$375,000,000.

The allies would be asked to give British shipping preferential treatment after the war and to impose special taxes on enemy shipping using their harbors.

Subjects of countries now at war with Great Britain would not be allowed to live or trade in England except under license issued against a deposit.

The swearing-in of twenty-four leading American scientists who are members of the navy's civilian consulting board as officers of the United States government was in no way a spectacular affair, but it marks one of the longest steps forward that have been made in the real business of preparedness. By enlisting in the government's service the best scientific skill and learning the nation is assured a kind of defense that cannot be extemporized in a hurry to meet sudden emergency. In time the average American may realize that the mobilization of American science and American industry means far more for the country's future security than any number of boisterous defense leagues can accomplish.—New York World.

Incidentally, the direct primary on Saturday proved a weapon in the hands of the voter who had a protest to make. Abe Louissou would have had no more chance of winning a Republican nomination from Prince Kuhl, under the old convention system, than a snowball in Kilauea, and under that system Republicans would have had to accept the convention nominee without the slightest chance to kick unless they bolted their party. Now they can manifest their grievances in the nominating primary—and they did it.

Edison says he was for Roosevelt, but now is for Wilson. In science Edison is a leader, but what he doesn't know about politics would make a larger sized volume than any one will undertake to print with paper at present prices. Knoxville Journal and Tribune.

DEMOCRATS SAY WELL PLEASED WITH ELECTION

Candidates Confident Independent Vote Will Be Polled for Them in November

Expressions of satisfaction over the results of Saturday's primary election are heard from all sides in Democratic political circles today. Both L. L. ("Link") McCandless, who was nominated for delegate on the Bourbon ticket, and Prof. William A. Bryan, chairman of the territorial central committee, while expressing regret that such a light vote was cast, declare they are well satisfied with the work of the voters.

"Democratic headquarters is entirely satisfied with the selection of Democratic candidates, made by the members of the party on Saturday," says Chairman Bryan. "With regard to the delegateship, Democrats add the Louissou vote on this island to the McCandless total since it was very largely derived from that source, and claim that our candidate, if running against Kuhl alone, would have carried Oahu at the primaries as he undoubtedly will in the general election."

Claim Independent Vote. "The independent vote, which did not turn out at the primary, is dissatisfied with the present delegate to Congress, and will support McCandless in the general election on November 7, irrespective of past party leaning or political affiliation. We have not yet received sufficient returns from the outside islands, but feel sure that these supporting Louissou will find more in the Democratic platform that is worthy of their support than in that of the opposition."

"We expect to carry the fifth without the loss of a man, or perhaps not more than one. The senatorial ticket is strong in the fifth and will help to offset the Republican lead in the fourth. Our representatives in the fourth have more than a fighting chance for the independent vote."

"The strength of the straight Republican vote was exhausted in the primary by the use of machines and other forced measures. The straight Democratic vote has a heavy reserve that will be on the firing line at the proper time."

McCandless Likes Result.

McCandless said today: "I am very well pleased with the result of the election on this island and, at the present time, know very little of what happened on the other islands. We are not very far behind the Republicans as far as the nominee for the delegateship is concerned, only about half of the voters having cast their ballots, and I think we will have a splendid opportunity to win out on this island in the final election. "A large number of the votes given to Louissou were, in my belief, from Democrats. They wanted to do that, but at all of our meetings we urged them not to do it. Probably a good many of the voters did this with the belief that they could nominate Louissou and that he would be the easiest man to beat in the November election."

"Personally, I feel that I received a very fine vote."

DISLIKE OF CLOGS IN ENGLAND DISAPPEARING

(By Associated Press) LONDON, Eng.—Among the many interesting changes that the war is bringing in the habits of Londoners is that the strong prejudice against clogs among the poor in some parts of the metropolis is giving way before necessity. The fact accentuates further the revolution in London's social habits, and it is due to the great increase in the cost of boots and shoes. Clogs are dearer, too, but by only a fraction of the cost of other footwear. The absolute refusal heretofore of the poor to wear clogs as reflecting their feeling that they were a sign of a disgraceful level of poverty or as the stigma of charity has not until now been overcome even by their free distribution to the children in the schools by charitable organizations. Indeed the most ancient and gaping pair of shoes picked from a dust heap has been preferred to the best pair of clogs. There are one or two clog shows in London, one of which is commending them to the nobility as

4676 STUDENTS ARE IN SCHOOLS ON VALLEY ISLE

Maui Grammar School Has Attendance of 74; Enrollment on Molokai is 217

Maui's public schools to date have a total enrollment of 4676, according to a report received by the department of public instruction from William McCuskey, supervising principal for the Valley Island.

Following is the report, giving the enrollments in the schools in the several districts on Maui, which include Molokai:

Lahaina district—Honokohau, 16; Honokohu, 28; Honokowai, 37; Puukoli, 106; Kamehameha III, 490; Olowalu, 64; Lahainaluna, 81; Lanakai, 27. Total, 819.

Waikuku district—Kihel, 74; Waikapu, 40; Waikuku, 350; Waihee, 133; Kahakuloa, 29; Kahului, 59; Puunene, 146; Spreckelsville, 193; Keahua, 113. Total, 1437.

Makawao district—Paia, 427; Makawao, 219; Kealahou, 158; Keokea, 133; Ulupalakua, 29; Makena, 17; Hanakua, 228; Kaupakalua, 58; Haiku, 210; Kulaha, 29; Halehaku, 66; Huelo, 27. Total, 1674.

Maui Grammar School, 74.

Hana district—Keanee, 53; Nahiku, 23; Kaelehu, 67; Hana, 143; Haou, 71; Kipahulu, 73; Kaupo, 69. Total, 499.

Molokai—Kauakakai, 43; Kamaio, 39; Kaluashua, 44; Waiakua, 36; Halawa, 25; Wailua, 8; Pelekuna, 16; Kalawao, 15. Total, 217. Grand total, 4676.

ACTIVITIES OF PALAMA TAKE ON LARGE INCREASE

Tuberculosis is on the wane in Honolulu if the Palama Settlement report for September can be considered a true indication. According to that report only one positive case of the dreaded disease was discovered within the scope of observations by the settlement in September in comparison with three found in August.

The report also shows a remarkable increase in settlement activities due to the opening of the schools. Practically every figure of the September report is larger than the corresponding one in the August statement. For instance, there were 440 new patients treated last month in comparison with 339 in August; 606 nurse calls, compared with 590; 9595 total treatments compared with 3534 and so on.

Although there was only one positive case discovered there are 150 tuberculosis cases under supervision of the settlement nurses. The usual amazing number of nationalities and race combinations are shown in the list of beneficiaries in which the Japanese predominate, with 173 treated; the Portuguese come second with 130; the Hawaiians third with 89 and the Chinese fourth with 66.

Portuguese combinations with Chinese, Hawaiian, Irish, American and German are shown, and Hawaiian combinations with Chinese, Portuguese, Spanish and American.

The total treatments by Palama Settlement in the schools last month was 5289 and of these 700 were given to old children and 303 to new ones.

Fifty patients were sent from Palama Settlement during September to hospitals and 124 to doctors.

"boots with woden soles." Though their trade is small, it is increasing now. Large quantities of clogs are being turned out by firms in London, but almost exclusively for the country or colonial trade. One large factory here is turning out large quantities of clogs for France, this being captured trade from the Germans.

Charging his wife with fraud and cruelty, James Fay, 72 years old, of Brooklyn, brought suit for separation against Mrs. Catherine Fay, whom he married 35 years ago.

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